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long. It has a half dozen lower leaves, each 12 to 15 inches long, and but 6'' to 10'' wide in the widest parts. The pedicels of the flowers in the upper half of the inflorescence are fully 12'' long; and in the lower half from 6'' to 10''. Other herbarium specimens examined show flowering pedicels from 2'' to 7'' long, and fruiting pedicels not exceeding 8''; while the broadest lower leaves vary from 12'' to 28'' broad, though in one specimen but 7''.

Only a single specimen of this plant was found by me in a hurried and limited search, and no fruit was seen. This may possibly be only an extreme form of *M. latifolium*; or it may prove to be a distinct species. It seems to me to be at least a distinct variety. Its narrow leaves and very long pedicels give it a strikingly distinct appearance; and from the latter characteristic feature, I call it, provisionally, var. *longipedicellatum*.

ADDISON BROWN.

APRIL 10, 1896.

Rubus montanus Porter. Since the specific name of this *Rubus*, published in the BULLETIN, 21: 120, is antedated by that of Ortman, it must needs be replaced by another, and I can find no better one than *Allegheniensis*. The species ranges from the mountains of New York southward and is everywhere known and recognized among the people as the *Mountain Blackberry*. It differs from *R. villosus* in being less robust and tall, but especially in the character of the fruit, which is smaller, scarcely fleshy and possessed of a peculiar spicy flavor, from $\frac{1}{3}$ to 1 inch or more in length and often oblong and tapering toward the end in the manner of the little finger.

THOS. C. PORTER.

Dr. Chapman's Collections.—Mr. George W. Vanderbilt has purchased the large herbarium of southern plants, collected and arranged by Dr. Chapman. It will serve as a nucleus for the scientific collections in connection with the arboretum and systematically managed forest at Biltmore, N. C.

Reviews.

Plant-breeding. L. H. Bailey. pp. 290, 20 cuts. Cloth, \$1.00. Macmillan & Co., New York. 1895.

Taken in its entirety this is certainly an excellent little work. It is written in a popular style and is especially adapted to students and teachers of horticulture.

From the author's discussion of variation we would gather that he is a devout Darwinian. Some of his statements are misleading, or to state it more clearly, unscientific. For example, to speak of "Fortuitous Variation," or to state that the "inherent plasticity of organisms" permits the variation of organisms "without any immediate inciting cause," is certainly unscientific. Likewise the statement "that very many—certainly more than half—of the organisms which are born are wholly useless in the struggle for life and very soon perish." The very fact that an organism exists is evidence that it cannot be "useless."

In the main the author's opinions are sound and up to date. Many of his conclusions are based upon personal experiments. The subject-matter is well arranged. All, whether laymen or scientists, will find this book both interesting and instructive.

A. S.

Contributions from the U. S. National Herbarium, Volume III.

During the past few months four numbers of this important publication of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Division of Botany, have been issued. The first of these is:

"No. 3, issued September 14, 1895. Flora of the Sand Hills of Nebraska, by P. A. Rydberg."

This number is of more than ordinary importance, as the collector himself has given us the result of his work and observations in the field. Introductory to the "Catalogue of Species" there are fifteen pages devoted to a discussion of the character and resources of the country. Here we find that the sand hills, like the sand dunes of the coast, are of a changeable and migratory nature, and if it were not for certain grasses which bind the sand together the wind would be continually changing the face of the country, and the ever-drifting sand would give very little chance for vegetation to thrive.

The region falls naturally into five divisions, each of which is described, and the characteristic plants noted. Examples of the weeds, native trees and shrubs and native forage plants, are listed. From an agricultural point of view the sand hills country

does not amount to much. It is shown that at one time it was covered with a forest, and suggestions are made as to how they can be reforested. *Pinus ponderosa* and *Pinus divaricata* are mentioned as species most likely to flourish.

In the "Catalogue of Species" about six hundred are enumerated, only one of which is new. This is *Carduus Plattensis*, represented by a rather indifferent plate, instead of the fine ones usually found in these publications.

"No. 4, issued November 23, 1895. Report on a Collection of Plants made by J. H. Sandberg and assistants in Northern Idaho in the year 1892, by John M. Holzinger."

Taking into consideration the equipment of this expedition, and the means at its command we would expect much valuable information as the results of the five months work for which it was commissioned. On the contrary, the specimens themselves are about all the department has to show for its outlay.

Instead of a discussion of the geographical features of this interesting country, its resources, the distribution of species and other information which it is especially designed to bring out in these publications, there is a bare list of camping places, and a statement of how long the party staid at each camp. Even this meagre summary is not correct. It is stated that "the second camp was located in the neighborhood of Lake Waha, some twenty miles south of Camp 1. The party remained in that vicinity from May 20 to May 28, collecting the plants numbered 194 to 263. The Lake Waha region and Wiessner's Peak were the principal localities visited from this camp."

Now Lake Waha and Wiessner's Peak are separated by at least 75 miles of pretty rough country, and without the aid of a substantial pair of wings no member of the party could have gone there and returned in eight days. Wiessner's Peak, at the head of navigation on the St. Joseph river, 30 miles from Harrison, was visited from Camp 8, located at Farmington Landing, on Lake Coeur d'Alene, opposite Harrison, by the assistants of the expedition.

The two plates are excellent, but on page 212 a new species is described under the name of *Cardamine Leibergii*, while the accompanying plate bears the name *Cardamine Sandbergii*. The

same lack of care is evidenced in at least one other instance. On page 223 we find "*Rosa* sp.," followed by a short description. In the index of species, page 281, this plant, No. 572, bears the name of *Rosa Sandbergii* Holzinger." If this can be considered as publication, *Rosa MacDougalii* Holzinger, published in the February *Botanical Gazette* becomes a synonym.

Whoever is responsible for the notes concerning habitat, etc., of the species collected, often shows complete ignorance of the subject. The expression "Valley of Lake Waha" is frequently used. Lake Waha, situated well up among the Craig Mountains, is not provided with a valley. It is simply a depression surrounded by steep slopes. It is fed by a mountain stream, and has a subterranean outlet. The following are a few instances of erroneous data:

Ranunculus glaberrimus is credited as "common on moist ground, island in Clearwater river near Upper Ferry, above Lewiston." The plant to which the above name is applied does not occur on the low, sandy islands, but is occasionally met with in the pasture land near the summit of the plateau, and on the grassy slopes, growing in stiff black soil.

Actaea spicata rubra is stated to be "common in woods at 900 meters altitude, Craig mountains, valley of Lake Waha." It is by no means common, and was found in the cañon of the Sweetwater, beyond Lake Waha.

Trifolium longipes latifolium was not at all "frequent on grassy slopes, Craig mountains." It was collected in an open place on the west side of the lake, and only a few plants were found in a very circumscribed area.

Under *Spiraea betulifolia* Pall. it is said that "No. 539 is not typical. It has the corymb somewhat elongated, as in *P. salicifolia*, and may be a hybrid." It most certainly is an entirely different plant from No. 299, and in the living state has nothing in common with that plant. If it is a hybrid it is a rather one-sided one, for *Spiraea Douglasii Menziesii* was the only other one collected at that point.

Crataegus tomentosa is reported as growing in "copses, frequent, Craig mountains." A single tree was found in a little meadow below the outlet of the lake. It grew along a fence, and was not in a copse.

Under *Amelanchier alnifolia* two numbers are given. No. 26 is probably that species, but No. 53, which is reported from "copses near Upper Ferry, Clearwater river above Lewiston," is a distinct plant in appearance, habit and habitat. Instead of growing in copses, it is the only shrub found on the upper exposed slopes on the right bank of the Clearwater above Camp 1. It usually occurs as a solitary bush on the edge of the plateau. No. 26 does occur in copses along the tributaries of the Clearwater, but at much lower elevations.

A very curious statement is made under *Aster Sibiricus*: "On precipitous ledges of granite, subalpine, near the south end of Lake Pend d'Oreille." How this little plant only can be subalpine, while *Parnassia fimbriata*, *Hedysarum flavescens*, *Eriogonum ovalifolium* and *Carex capillaris*, which grew in company with it at an elevation of about 2500 feet, are not subalpine, is quite mysterious.

Verbena bracteosa is supposed to be "frequent on rocky hillsides, valley of Clearwater river." It was collected at one place, in low sandy ground, on the right bank of the river, opposite the upper island above Camp 1.

Eriogonum flavum is reported as growing "in exposed crevices, Packsaddle Peak." It was collected on a granite outcrop, about 2,000 feet below the summit of Packsaddle and on another ridge where it found a foothold in the scanty covering of soil which here and there clothed the large area of flat rock.

Under *Polygonum imbricatum*, we find "June 16 (No. 411)." The writer collected that number, and knows for a certainty that it should be *Polygonum polygaloides*. No. 403, which is not mentioned except in the index as "blank," is probably *P. Watsoni* (*P. imbricatum*).

A map of the region traversed would be a very fitting help to a better understanding of the report.

It is to be regretted that the criticism of this work should be adverse, but the fact remains that much of the attempted information is utterly worthless and misleading, as will be seen from the few notes recorded above.

"No. 5, issued December 14, 1895. Report on Mexican Umbelliferae, mostly from the State of Oaxaca, recently collected by

C. G. Pringle and E. W. Wilson, by John M. Coulter and J. N. Rose. Descriptions on Plants, mostly new, from Mexico and the United States, by J. N. Rose."

Mexico, which has yielded so many new and rare species brought to light by the untiring work of Mr. Pringle, now gives us four new genera and twenty-seven new species of Umbelliferae. Fifteen species had previously been reported from Oaxaca, as against forty-two in this late collection. They were collected at seven stations, the altitudes varying from 6000 to 11400 feet. Geographical notes are given about each station, and the altitude at which each species was collected is noted. This latter feature is especially commendable. Altitudinal distribution is an important factor in plant life, yet it has up to the present time received scant attention.

The second part, in addition to Mr. Rose's work, contains descriptions of Malvaceæ by Mr E. G. Baker, and of Cucurbitaceæ by Prof. A. Cogniaux.

Mr. Rose gives an illustration and a history of *Ligusticum verticillatum*, a long lost and puzzling plant, described by Hooker as *Angelica verticillata*.

A new genus *Thurovia* is established, named after the collector, Mr. F. W. Thurow, of Hockley, Texas. This curious little plant is said to be common northwest of Houston. Another nice piece of work is the disentangling of two species of *Tradescantia*, *T. brevifolia* and *T. leiandra*, which for a number of years have been sadly confused. The number is profusely illustrated, containing twelve plates.

"No. 6, issued January 15, 1896. Botany of Yukutat Bay, Alaska, by Frederick Vernon Coville, with a Field Report by Frederick Funston."

This number, nine pages of which are taken up by the field report, yields much welcome information concerning this far northern part of our country. As few persons have any idea of the labor and hardships which a professional collector experiences even within the pale of civilization, to them Mr. Funston's sum total of 3,000 specimens and 164 species may seem a small number for over three months' work. However, when we take into consideration the difficulties under which he labored, the result is very good.

Of the 107 days spent in the field, 83 were rainy, and ten cords of wood were consumed in keeping up fires to extract the moisture from his dryers.

The report shows that the flora of Yakutat Bay is divided between two zones, one extending from sea level to timber line, the other from timber line to the perpetual snow line. The general character of the flora is circumpolar.

The remarks concerning the distribution of certain species, and others whose fruits are used as food by the natives, are quite interesting. Five of the latter are enumerated: *Viburnum pauciflorum*, *Vaccinium ovalifolium*, *Rubus spectabilis* and *Fragaria Chilensis*. These are mixed with seal oil and devoured with great gusto by the Indians. The bulbs of *Fritillaria Kamschatensis* and the leaf-stalks of *Heracleum lanatum* are also eaten.

Only one new plant is described, *Juncus falcatus Alaskensis*, but full notes are given under nearly all of the species enumerated.

A. A. HELLER.

Musci americanae septentrionali exsiccati. Notes sur quelques espèces distribuées dans cette collection par F. Renauld et J. Car-dot. Bull. Herb. Boiss. 4: 1-19. 1896.

This is an enlarged and extended copy of the notes distributed in 1894 to the subscribers to the sets of their exsiccatae, including the numbers from 1-250. Most of the changes have already been recorded, either in these manuscript notes or in the check list published by the same authors in 1893. The following, however, are new: *Hypnum micans* Sw. is transferred from *Raphidostegium* to *Isopterygium*; No. 132, distributed as *Hypnum fluitans*, is referred to the var. *Jeanbernati* Ren.; *Grimmia pachyphylla* Leiberg has been changed to *G. Leibergii* Paris, Index Bryologicus, there being already a *G. pachyphylla* C. M. from Tierra del Fuego; *Dicranella Howei* is reduced to a form of *D. varia*; *Dicranum Mariae* Holz. ined. is compared with *D. strictum* and *D. rhabdocarpum*; *D. fuscescens* var. *Eatonii*, is described and compared with var. *flexicaule*; *Fissidens falcatus* is said to be too close to *F. exiguus* Sull.; *F. pauperculus* Howe is said to agree with descriptions of *F. Arnoldi*; *Bryum sanguilentum* is reduced to a subspecies of *B. capillare*; *Camptothecium lutescens* is said to include both *Hypnum fulgescens* Mitt. and *Homalothecium pseudosericeum* C. M.;

Hypnum orbicularicordatum Ren. & Card. sp. nov. is described as differing from *H. cordifolium*. No. 216, *Barbula fragilis*, was sent to them by Mr. J. M. Holzinger, named *B. tortuosa* var. *dicranoides*. The mistake is credited to me. The facts are these: Mr. Holzinger sent me some specimens of this moss named by him "*Timmia winonensis* n. sp. ined." I suggested that it was very close to *Barbula tortuosa*, but did not agree exactly with specimens of my own collecting in the Adirondacks, of which I sent him a duplicate, suggesting that it might be the var. *dicranoides* (Ferg.) described by Braithwaite. I did not compare them, nor did I send them to M. Cardot; therefore Mr. Holzinger must be held responsible for any mistakes in the matter. E. G. B.

New or less known Species of Pleurocarpous Mosses from North America and Europe. N. C. Kindberg, Rev. Bryol. 22: 81-88. 1895.

Thirty-two species are described, of which all but six are North American, and twenty-two will be found listed in Kindberg's check-list, the other four having been discovered since that list was published. Several varieties are raised to specific rank. The descriptions are brief and mostly comparative. The following is the list of species described: *Antitrichia gigantea*, *Clasmatodon rupestris*, *Thamnum micro-alopecurum*, *Pleuroziopsis alaskana*, *Isothecium brachycladon*, *I. Howeii*, *I. obtusatum*, *Leskea Cardoti*, *Amblystegium pseudo-confervoides*, *Eurhynchium pseudo-velutinoides*, *E. acutifolium*, *E. subcæspitosum*, *E. Macounii*, *Hypnum molluscoides*, *H. pseudo-complexum*, *Camptothecium aureolum*, *C. leucodontoides*, *Brachythecium cavernosum*, *B. calcareum*, *B. subintricatum*, *Hypnum subsecundum*, *H. microreptile*, *H. reptiliforme*, *H. filiforme*, *H. subcomplexum* and *Fontinalis gigantea*. Many of these are founded on very slight differences, as the names imply. E. G. B.

New or less known Species of Acrocarpous Mosses from North America and Europe. N. C. Kindberg, Rev. Bryol. 23: 17-23. 1896.

Twenty-six species are described, all but three of which are based on American specimens sent to him by Prof. Macoun. All but one are said to be new species or have new names, the worst illustration of this being *Orthotrichum lyellioides* Kindb. n. sp., which is founded, as far as we can determine, on *O. papillosum* Hpe., thus

adding another synonym to the six already perpetrated by European bryologists for the varieties of this much-abused American species. We note three *new species* (?) from eastern localities, all of which are cited with his usual clearness and succinctness, *Drummondia canadensis*, *Weisia pusilla* and *Grimmia Austini*. He also founds a new genus to include *Mnium lucidum* and *M. simplex* in the following words:

"The both species are very differing from the other ones of *Mnium* that they are consisting at least a subgenus (or rather a proper genus), to which I propose the name *Roellia* to the honor of Dr. J. Roell."

E. G. B.

Ueber die Brutkorper der Georgia pellucida und der Laubmoose ueberhaupt. C. Correns. Ber. Deutsch. Bot. Gesell. 13: 420-442. pl. 33. 1895.

The author proves conclusively that the habit of reproducing asexually is not confined to the leafy moss-plant, but is also resorted to by the protonema, which forms irregular masses of gemmae, differing from the regular cup-shaped ones which are so characteristic of this genus. He disagrees with previous writers in attributing the gemmae to modified antheridia, claims that they originate from the paraphyses, and states that the green globose terminal cell of the paraphyses in *Funaria*, is a step in this direction. He places the *Georgiaceae* between the *Andreaeaceae* and the *Bryineae*, as a well-marked and distinct group. He also studied the gemmae in *Webera annotina*, *Orthotrichum Lyelli*, *O. obtusifolium*, *Encalypta streptocarpa* and *Zygodon viridissimus*.

E. G. B.

Revue des Travaux publiés sur les Muscinées depuis le 1^{er} Janvier 1889 jusqu'au 1^{er} Janvier 1895. L. Gèneau de Lamalière. Rev. Gen. Bot. 8: 40-48. Ja. 1896. To be continued.

This series of papers is to include only the mosses of France, it seems, though the author does not say so. He proposes to review the works in the following order, first those treating of geographic distribution; second, the descriptive works; third, those on anatomy, and lastly, those on the physiology of the Mosses. He solicits contributions from authors.

E. G. B.